

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day and to-morrow, slightly
warmer, with moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 68.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR BROKERS IN COURT ON STOCK CHARGES

Galvin and Associates Held
in Bail for Pleading
To-morrow.

CONSPIRACY ALLEGED

Grand Larceny and False
Representations Covered
in Indictments.

DOOLING ACTIONS SCORED

Attorney for Accused Says
Clients Had No Chance Be-
fore Grand Jury.

Charles W. Galvin, president of C. W. Galvin & Co., stock brokers at 50 Broad street, and three other persons connected with this company, were arraigned yesterday in General Sessions before Judge McIntyre on indictments charging all four with conspiracy, grand larceny and stock selling on false representations. Indicted with Galvin were Irwin Bloom, secretary and business partner in the firm; Robert E. Bloom, one of its salesmen, and Leroy Smith, formerly a salesman for the company. Galvin was held in \$10,000 bail for pleading to-morrow, and Smith, Irwin and Robert Bloom were held in \$4,000 each.

The indictments resulted from an investigation by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling into the activities of the establishment of C. W. Galvin & Co. in connection with the promotion and sale last June of the stock of the Text-York Producing Company, described to customers as a Texas corporation with a capital of \$3,000,000, issued, fully paid and non-assessable, and sold to own valuable tracts of oil lands in Texas, with some of which yielded upward of \$50 barrels a day, bringing in a daily revenue of at least \$13,500.

The Text-York Producing Company, it also was claimed in the representations made by C. W. Galvin & Co., had a large surplus derived from these daily production revenues, and that a dividend had been declared payable on July 1.

Brooklyn Doctor Started Probe.

The specific complaint was made June 24 by Dr. Johannes Meyer of 203 Fulton street, Brooklyn, who charged that he had purchased \$100 worth of the stock of the Text-York Producing Company from a salesman for C. W. Galvin & Co., and that subsequently when he demanded a transfer of his investment to some other stock or the return of his money he was told that the firm did not owe him anything.

Dr. Meyer's difficulty, it was explained at the time to Mr. Dooling by Irwin Bloom, was due to an error. Mr. Dooling, however, presented the case against Galvin and his associates to the Grand Jury, as he had received a number of complaints from other customers, some of whom purchased on the ten or twenty payment plan, and had ground for belief that thousands of dollars were obtained from customers in and around New York for the purchase of Text-York stock outright.

Galvin, R. E. Bloom, Cecil C. Shear and Robert D. Kirchoff, the latter two of whom were indicted on the charge of conspiracy, to exploit the Text-York Producing Company and to sell this company's stock on false representations contained in circulars and published in newspaper advertisements in an advertising campaign upon which \$10,000 was expended. More than 100,000 shares of the stock were sold as a result, it is alleged, but not one dollar of the proceeds of the sale of such stock had been forwarded to the Text-York Producing Company or to any of its officers or representatives.

Attorney Criticizes Dooling.

Nathan D. Perlman of Kopp & Perlman, attorneys for C. W. Galvin & Co., gave out a statement yesterday following the arraignment of the accused in which he criticized Mr. Dooling for having dealt lightly in a matter where four men's reputation and liberty were concerned.

Mr. Perlman said that the firm of C. W. Galvin & Co. has evidence, documents and otherwise, absolving it of any wrongdoing in connection with the promotion of Text-York stock, which he offered to present to Mr. Dooling late in the case. He also informed Mr. Dooling, he said, that Mr. Galvin and Mr. Bloom were willing to waive immunity and appear before the Grand Jury to explain their part in the matter. But Mr. Dooling, "in characteristic Dooling fashion," declared Mr. Perlman, kept Messrs. Galvin and Bloom waiting for days in the outer hall of the Grand Jury room, and finally last Friday, when Mr. Galvin was called before the Grand Jury, he was called upon merely to answer a few perfunctory questions.

Galvin had not been given an opportunity to complete his testimony, said Mr. Perlman, when the indictments were obtained by Mr. Dooling.

GERMANS AND POLES REACH AGREEMENT

Further Executions Stopped
Under Terms.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—The following resolution has been adopted at the conference of representatives of the German Government and the Polish mission, attended by Minister of Defence Noske and Gen. Tuppert.

First.—The Germans will refrain from further executions.

Second.—The interallied mission shall stay for a complete day to-morrow.

Third.—The Polish mission now in Berlin will go to Warsaw and remain there until the interallied commission has made a report on the situation in Upper Silesia.

FOUR BANDITS KILLED BY AMERICAN TROOPS IN BATTLE IN MEXICO

Outlaws Are Surprised in
Blockhouse Trap and
Fight Desperately.

FIRST TO BEGIN FIRE

Rusillade of Shots From
Portholes in Adobe Fort
Endangers Pursuers.

TWO MARAUDERS ESCAPE

Major-Gen. Dickman Inspects
Forces, but Is Not Ready
to Announce Plans.

MARFA, Tex., Aug. 21.—Four Mexican bandits were killed by American troops in Mexico yesterday. Capt. Leonard Matlack, who arrived here by airplane to-night, reported. They were surrounded in an adobe blockhouse that the Mexicans had constructed in a mountain pass.

The bandits fought desperately when they found they were trapped and two escaped. When the American troops approached the blockhouse with the intention of searching it the Mexicans opened fire from portholes. The fire was returned and the blockhouse was charged by the American cavalry troops.

Three of the four Mexicans killed have been identified as Jesus Janir, Francisco Janir and Jose Puentes. The identity of the fourth bandit has not been ascertained. All four are known to Capt. Matlack as bandits operating along the Big Bend border for years in high spirits.

The two men who escaped were pursued, but the trail was lost in the mountain canyons.

It was definitely established that Jesus Renteria, leader of the outlaw band that captured Lieut. Harold G. Peterson and Paul H. Davis, American aviators, was not among the dead.

Capt. Matlack, who passed a column of 200 Carranza troops below the border yesterday, the Carranza commander asked where the Americans were going. Matlack was informed they were pursuing bandits he waved his hand and said, "Go ahead."

No American Casualties.

Capt. Matlack came from Mexico at sunset in an airplane driven by Lieut. Eugene Eubank, who landed in a Mexican mountain valley, picked up the captain and returned with him to report the progress of the punitive expedition to General Dickman. Matlack said that the Carranza troops were in high spirits. "Every one in the expeditionary force is well," he said. "We have had no casualties except one man who had a casual thumb in his hand."

"We are making progress in the pursuit. Hard storms have slackened our speed somewhat, but we consider that we made good time."

"At 7 o'clock this morning, Tuesday morning, soon after daylight, the expedition followed a fresh trail. The four men to whom the money had been paid had a start of more than five hours on us."

"We followed them to a high mountain pass, where they scattered, one going north and the southwest, as indicated by the fresh tracks. They scattered like quail, and it was difficult to follow them because of the faint trails."

"The fight with the bandits in the fortified blockhouse started as soon as the American troops commenced the search of the place, fire being opened by the Mexicans from loop holes. The troops returned the fire."

"Robbers Desperate Persons."
"Four bandits were found. Two of the bandits escaped. They are still being pursued. These two latter outlaws are believed to have been members of Renteria's gang but the aviators could not identify them."

Capt. Matlack will return to his troops in Mexico to-morrow. He had a long conference with Gen. Dickman and Col. George T. Langhorne, commander of the Big Bend district, to-night.

Fear of a clash between isolated Carranza troops and the American troops, relieved by a telegram from Gen. Manuel Diaz, whose command includes the Ojinaga district, to Gen. Antonio Prades, commander of the district, saying the American troops were wholly within their rights, under a treaty of 1882, in pursuing bandits.

While the exact location of the troops was withheld for military reasons, it is known they have gone so far into the interior that it is necessary to send money to commanders so they may purchase supplies. The line of communication is going too long to transport provisions, it was stated.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Aug. 21.—Col. A. U. Hamilton, commanding the army aviation forces at Rockwell Field, North Island, announced to-night that two aviators from the Ninth Aero Squadron had been missing since yesterday.

Col. Hamilton said his conclusion was that they had been forced to make a landing, possibly below the Mexican line, near Jacumbes, in San Diego county. Fifteen machines were sent out from North Island to-day in search, but all returned without having found a trace of the men.

"SITUATION GRAVE," SAYS MEXICAN PRESS

Senate Committee to Report
on Border Situation.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 21.—The newspapers of Mexico City continued to-day their appeals to the Mexican people "to arouse themselves" to what is called an imminent danger to the country. They also print prominently telegrams to President Carranza from the Governors of the States of Sinaloa, Nuevo Leon, Queretaro, Yucatan and Tabasco expressing the "unconditional adherence" of the Governors to the Chief Executive.

All the newspapers contain editorials asserting that the situation is grave. The "El Nacional" newspaper, which is the official organ of the Senate, instructed the Committee on Foreign Relations to gather all possible details concerning the international situation and to report.

MEXICANS WHO ROBBED U. S. SAILORS EXECUTED

GALVESTON, Aug. 21.—Seven of the Mexican bandits who robbed sailors from the U. S. S. Cheyenne off Tampico last month have been apprehended and put to death by the Carranza authorities, according to an official report from Gen. Pueblo Gonzales to Mexican Consul Meade Fierro here, made public to-day.

The report states the bandits had property of the sailors in their possession.

CARRANZA ASKS TROOPS' RECALL

Mexican Envoy Files His Of-
ficial Protest Against Pur-
suit of Outlaw Band.

REPLY TO BE NEGATIVE

First Chief Sends Soldiers to
Rescue Dr. Goenaga and
May Pay Ransom.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Ygnacio Bonillas, Carranza's Ambassador in Washington, has protested officially to the State Department against the despatch of American soldiers into Mexican territory in pursuit of the bandits who captured and held two American aviators for ransom.

Secretary of State Lansing said late to-day that the protest had been received, but that he had not yet examined it, and that there would be no answer forthcoming from his Department to-night. It is understood that the Mexican communication was written in Spanish and was not translated in time for the attention of Mr. Lansing to-day.

The note demands the withdrawal of the American cavalry now on Mexican soil, and registers a formal protest against the action.

The communication is of such a nature that it will demand an immediate answer from the American Government. It is practically certain, in view of the recent interchange of communications between Mexico City and Washington, that the demand for withdrawal of the troops seeking the Mexican bandits will be refused flatly.

Mexicans Issue Statement.

The first intimation reaching Washington officially was that the Mexican Foreign Office yesterday gave out this statement in Mexico City:

"Two aviators of the army of the United States, through error, so they state, flew over our territory, landing approximately 112 kilometers to the south of the frontier, where they were captured by a band of twenty bandits. They have now been liberated."

"Official advices, received here through official sources, however, gave clear indication that the path the Carranza Government is pursuing in regard to foreign affairs, particularly with reference to the United States, is strenuous and thorough. The Federation of Labor Unions of Mexico City, it was reported, has issued a manifesto urging Carranza to form a representative cabinet and to bring about an adjustment of difficulties with the United States immediately."

From the same source it was learned that the Liberal Constitutional party has called upon all of its members throughout Mexico to use all of their influence toward promoting a better feeling and a real understanding between Mexico and the United States. Likewise the Congress intend to send a petition to Gen. Carranza urging him to change his policy toward the United States.

Editors Differ on Policies.

The Mexican Herald, it was learned, declared editorially that the Carranza Government is indicating some disposition to heed their requests, and urges that it do so. However, the newspapers El Heraldo and El Universal take opposite views. It was reported here reliably.

The Secretary of State said that American consuls had not been instructed to urge Americans in outlying districts in Mexico to concentrate for the time being in the more thickly populated districts, but that if the consuls were convinced that Americans were running great risks by remaining in the thinly populated areas they had authority to warn them without definite instructions from the State Department.

This statement was made by the State Department to-day in regard to the case of Dr. A. Goenaga.

The American Embassy at Mexico City has reported to the Department of State that according to the Mexican Foreign Office there is nothing so far to communicate to this Government with respect to the case of Dr. Goenaga, a native of Porto Rico, reported to be held for ransom by Mexican rebels in the Alto Mountains near Mexico City. This statement was made by the Foreign Office in response to an inquiry following the representations of the American Embassy. The Foreign Office reported on August 17 that Federal troops had been sent to the rescue of Dr. Goenaga and that the Mexican Government is inclined to pay if necessary, the ransom of several thousand pesos demanded by the captors of Dr. Goenaga.

(Continued on Third Page.)

WOULD TAKE U. S. WHOLLY OUT OF WORLD COMBINE

Anti-Treaty Senators Rely
Either on Rejection or
Reservations.

PLAN TO BLOCK VOTE

Intend to Devote Month to
Speaking Tour to En-
lighten Nation.

KNOX PRESENTS VIEWS

Action Taken as Answer to
President's White House
Conference.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Senators who believe the rejection of the treaty of peace now before the Senate is the only method of insuring the safety of the United States in future held a conference to-day in the office of Senator Knox (Pa.). Those present by no means represented the entire number who take this position, but represent the most irreconcilable opposition to the pact.

Although the conference was hurriedly and quite informally got together, it took up seriously the question of measures by which to organize the growing opposition of the country and make possible the elimination of the United States from all connection with world settlement as now proposed. Two parts are included in the programme:

1. To insure assurances that the Senate will not permit the treaty to come to a vote on any vital matters for a few weeks while the Senators absent themselves from Washington and make a campaign to inform the country.

2. Then to arrange speaking tours for several Senators that will cover the country and carry to it an accurate understanding of the treaty as it is now understood by the Senators who have been studying it for months.

The conference was in a way the reply of the opposition to the Administration move, through the White House conference and the Pittman resolution, to have the treaty rushed to ratification without even reservations, but merely with an interpretative resolution outside the ratification measure. The instant collapse of that programme on the very day it was presented to the Senate was followed by its repudiation to-day by the White House.

Cheering to Opposition.

"This was all very cheering to the 'block troops' of the unrelenting opposition, and their plans for a rejection fight were taken in hand at once."

The conference in Senator Knox's office was attended by Senators Knox (Pa.), Johnson (Calif.), Fall (N. M.), Borah (Idaho), Moses (N. H.), Poincaré (Vash.), Reed (Mo.), and Brandegee (Conn.). Mr. Knox's statement to those who met with him was the most impressive incident of the day. As a former Secretary of State, and after that in the circumstances of the conference at his office, was particularly impressive. The Pennsylvania Senator would not make for publication a detailed statement of the views which had been so influential with the Senators who heard what he had to say, but he stated that if the whole of the anti-league radicals difficult of formulation is the impossibility of the dominant party to arrange, and it is not easily managed in view of the close division of the Senate and the indisposition to arrange pairs for Senators engaged in fighting the treaty. But it is believed plans can be perfected eventually.

"The truth is," said one of the Senators who was in the gathering, "that the country is now away head of the Senate in its critical attitude toward the treaty. One Democratic Senator who expects to vote for the treaty told me the state of opinion in his State could only be described as volcanic, so determined is the opposition becoming."

One matter which renders the plans of the anti-league radicals difficult of formulation is the impossibility of the dominant party to arrange, and it is not easily managed in view of the close division of the Senate and the indisposition to arrange pairs for Senators engaged in fighting the treaty. But it is believed plans can be perfected eventually.

Country Demands Light.

Invitations literally are pouring in on Senators who have been recognized as leaders of the opposition fight to make speeches at great public meetings following the representations of the American Embassy. The Foreign Office reported on August 17 that Federal troops had been sent to the rescue of Dr. Goenaga and that the Mexican Government is inclined to pay if necessary, the ransom of several thousand pesos demanded by the captors of Dr. Goenaga.

(Continued on Third Page.)

U. S. SALESMEN DISHEARTENED, QUIT GERMANY

Upset Financial Conditions
Preclude Possibility of
Business.

MARK WORTH 5 CENTS

Leaders Say That Without
Credit Nation Cannot
Pay War Debts.

SMUGGLERS ON THE JOB

French and English Goods En-
ter Through "Hole in
Rhine," Charge.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
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BERLIN, Aug. 19 (delayed).—It is impossible to do business in Germany under existing financial conditions, in the opinion of the majority of American business men who have come to Germany and with whom I have talked. Not a few have returned to New York convinced that concerns which hoped to sell to Germany in large quantities will have to wait until something is done to stabilize the German mark, which is steadily declining, with payment yesterday of twenty marks for one dollar by some dollar buyers.

While the mark has reached its lowest level the prediction is made that it hasn't yet reached bottom. Various causes contribute to this condition, chief of them being the extraordinary taxes and the persistent report that the Government will cut in all paper money, either to be restamped or exchanged for new notes in order to force hoarded money into the open for just and equal taxation. This has resulted in veritable recklessness if not panic among many people, causing them to buy foreign money, especially American, Dutch or Swiss, at any price whatever in order to get rid of a large part of the German capital, which they figure would be taken from them anyway.

Much Extravagant Buying.
With the lifting of the blockade there is also much extravagant buying of imported articles which have been smuggled over the western border and which Germans have been deprived of for several years. Large quantities of such goods have been smuggled into surrounding neutral countries, where they are offered for sale cheap. All this has helped to depress the mark.

Still other causes are the utter lack of production, due partly to the lack of raw materials and partly to the disinclination to work and an unending series of strikes. Parts of the country are being flooded with French and English goods coming over the Rhine despite German efforts to keep them out. Romantic tales are told of wholesale smuggling by carload lots through alleged bribery.

Under the heading "The Hole in the Rhine," the Berlin Zeitung says the frontier in the west has practically ceased to exist, and it urges that this hole be closed "if the Entente desires that Germany shall be able to pay."

"The Allies," the paper says, "must quickly come to the aid of the German Government in establishing the old customs frontier. Every day's delay impoverishes us by millions more, and at the same time diminishes all prospects for a regulated cancellation of our indebtedness."

Some Americans Buying.
While some Americans are placing buying orders here advantageously because of the favorable exchange rate, this buying is said to be restricted largely to the things which can be made with raw materials that do not have to be drawn from outside. With the value of the mark so low it is declared to be impossible to buy raw materials outside at tremendous cost and then manufacture and export them at a profit. As yet no feasible plan has been hit upon to stabilize the mark. Increased production and export, by means of which a somewhat proportional balance could be established, so far appears to be the only way, and that, it is declared, can only be achieved through the awarding of many millions of foreign credits to Germany from abroad.

At about the same time a mass meeting of the Actors Equity Association will be held to discuss the proposed plan of the Producing Managers Association before all the theatres in the city are torn down to make way for garages.

The Equity announced that they had received messages of support from the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, in a session here, and from the North Atlantic fleet, which passed a resolution not to attend any P. M. A. member's theatre, it was said, so long as the strike made Broadway a poor place for a sailor to get his land legs.

It was also stated that assurances had also come from Lieut.-Col. H. G. Henderson, one of the aids to the Prince of Wales on his latter's trip here, that the Prince was not attending any theatrical performance while in Toronto. This was in response to a letter sent to the Governor-General of Canada by 300 British actors in the Equity, 100 of whom had been in the English military service, and who asked whether the Prince, as they had heard, was to attend a performance in Toronto of "Chu Chin." It was also stated that there is cooperation between the German military party and the Russian counter revolutionaries.

GERMANS SEND MEN TO RUSSIA.

Troops Being Shipped to Counter
Revolutionaries.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Aug. 21.—The Tageblatt's Berlin, East Prussia, correspondent reports the transport of troops and provisions to Russia by night.

This is considered here as confirming the assertion of Die Freiheit that there is cooperation between the German military party and the Russian counter revolutionaries.

(Continued on Third Page.)

PALMER WINS HIS FIGHT TO EXTEND FOOD CONTROL; SUGAR PROFITEER CURBED

STRIKE CLOSES
BOOTH THEATRE

Stage Hands and Musicians Put Quiet on "The Better 'Ole."

ONLY TWO SHOWS LEFT
Playhouse Not Yet Molested
and the Winter Garden
Still Survives.

THOUSANDS BUY ARMY FOOD HERE

Shelves Swept Clear in All
Parts of City as 2,000,000
Cans Are Sold.

Father Knickerbocker played mess
success and as a result to-day a large
percentage of the population of this
city is trying to gain a few laps on
the coast of living with the aid of army
rations.

When the fifty-eight chow lines stretching from as many schoolhouses in the five boroughs closed down late yesterday afternoon it was estimated that upward of 2,000,000 cans of army grub had made their way to New York households and that the sum taken in by the city's volunteer force of K. P.s was something in the neighborhood of \$85,500.

Every place in town where the folks clamored for those peas that the boys over there usually referred to as "shrapnel," for the eternal army beans, bacon and other things common to the field kitchen was completely cleaned out when the day's rush ended and 100 trucks were busily engaged in stocking up for to-day's continuation of the business.

More Markets to Open.

The Rev. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Public Markets, who has charge of this work, also made known last night that he is having many more school houses fitted out to handle surplus army foods and that ten of these may be in operation to-day in addition to those that were working yesterday. He said that distribution was the only handicap that he was up against for the trucking of the surplus army foods.

Commissioner Day also made known the fact that the operation of the Butcher's Association in placing before the public about 3,000,000 pounds of roasting fowl and 3,000,000 pounds of mutton which are in cold storage. These cannot be disposed of through the school houses because of lack of refrigerating facilities.

Everything from linens to infants' garments was pressed into service yesterday to get the stuff home from the school houses, and in the lines that waited at these places children's toy cars, pressed wagons and even soap box cars were not an uncommon sight.

Cop Fells Sly Grocer.

Policemen who were on hand at all points of distribution for the purpose of preserving order put to rout several retail grocers who sought to purchase the canned stuff with a view to reselling it. One merchant tried to purchase four cases of goods at Public School No. 7, at York and Jay streets, Brooklyn, and the police, who were on hand to see that the schoolhouse kitchen and ejected him from the line.

The only serious hitch in the day's programme came in certain centres where Jews predominate. Several thousand people of this faith discovered after waiting for some time that the line was not to be the schoolhouses in their district had naught to offer them but bacon and other products forbidden by their religion.

Such was the case in many East Side schools, and much wrangling resulted, but other foods were hurried to the scene as fast as the trucks could operate, and the bacon and other forbidden substances were finally sold to Italians.

Women from the Community Councils and members of the police reserves, who were on hand to see that the line was not to be the schoolhouses in their district had naught to offer them but bacon and other products forbidden by their religion.

There were a number of touring cars, and a number of the police reserves, who were on hand to see that the line was not to be the schoolhouses in their district had naught to offer them but bacon and other products forbidden by their religion.

SMITH GETS REPORT ON FOOD.

Confers With Glynn and Finley on
Situation.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, Aug. 21.—Gov. Smith conferred to-night with Martin H. Glynn and Dr. John H. Finley, his food price commissioners, upon their return to this city from New York. After going thoroughly into the results of their investigations he announced that he would make a statement on the food situation to-morrow noon.

It was rumored the Governor would call an early session of the legislature to take up the profiteering question, but this is not thought likely.

British Bar Dyes From Free Entry.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The British Chamber of Commerce in London understands from an authoritative source that the only restrictions on imports that the British Government will maintain after September 1 will be on aniline dyes and optical glass.

Amendments Reported Ex-
tending the Regulation
Act to Retailers.

HOUSE TO ACT TO-DAY

Fine of \$5,000 and 2 Years
in Prison—Waste Is
Forbidden.

FARMERS ARE EXEMPTED

Measure Limiting Cold Storage
to Ten Months Is Sub-
mitted.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Republican leaders in the House took steps to-day to rush through Congress legislation granting practically all the additional authority the Administration has asked to carry on the campaign against high prices.

Broad extensions of the Federal food control, providing that the Department of Justice may prosecute profiteering retailers with an annual business of less than \$100,000 a year, that all wearing apparel and food containers shall be brought under Federal regulation, and that profiteers and hoarders may be punished by a fine of \$5,000 and two years imprisonment, were reported to the House by Chairman Hagen (Iowa) of the Committee on Agriculture.

Active control of sugar prices was resumed to-day by the Government through an agreement reached between the Department of Justice and the Food Administration that licensees will be revoked by the latter when it is shown dealers have been profiteering.

Sugar should reach the consumer at approximately 11 cents a pound, it was announced, based on the ownership of the entire domestic and Cuban crop by the United States Sugar Equalization Board, which is selling to refiners at 7.25c a pound.

Bill Limits Cold Storage.

After a conference with Department of Justice officials Representative Hutchinson, Republican (N. J.), introduced a bill prohibiting the cold storage of perishable food for more than ten months, except with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture. A previous bill of Mr. Hutchinson, which was introduced in the House, was believed to be unconstitutional as a Federal law by the Department of Justice, but Mr. Hutchinson has been assured his new proposal is desired by the Attorney-General's office.

On the reporting of the amendments to the food control act Republican Leader Mondell informed the House that they will be brought up for consideration to-morrow and final action taken before adjournment. A special rule has been prepared to make them in order.

"That it is hereby made unlawful for any person to engage in the business of storing, for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof, knowingly to commit waste or willfully to permit preventable deterioration of any necessities in or in connection with their production, manufacture or distribution; to hoard, as defined in Section 6 of this act, any necessities; (c) to monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any necessities; (d) to engage in any discriminatory or unfair, or any deceptive or wasteful practice or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in handling or dealing in or with any necessities; (e) to conspire, combine, agree or arrange with any other person (a) to limit the facilities for transportation, production, harvesting, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing in any necessities; (b) to restrict the distribution of any necessities; (d) to prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessities in order to enhance the price thereof; or (e) to exact excessive prices for any necessities, or to add or abate the doing of any act made unlawful by this section."

Prison and \$5,000 Fine.

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this section upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, provided, that this section shall not apply to any farming, stock raising, or other agricultural, planter, ranchman, dairyman, stockman or other agriculturist with respect to the farm products produced or raised upon land owned, leased or cultivated by him, and provided further that nothing in this act shall be construed to forbid or make unlawful collective bargaining by any cooperative association or other association of farmers, gardeners or producers of farm products with respect to the farm products produced or raised by its members upon land owned, leased or cultivated by them."